

[CHAPTER 471]

AN ACT

Providing for the security of United States naval vessels, and for other purposes.

November 15, 1941
[H. R. 5463]
[Public Law 292]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to those duties now imposed by law on the Coast Guard by virtue of the Acts of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1053; 33 U. S. C. 471), June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; 50 U. S. C. 191), and June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1820; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 14, sec. 45), it shall be the duty of the captain of the port, Coast Guard district commander, or other officer of the Coast Guard designated by the Commandant thereof, or the Governor of the Panama Canal in the case of the territory and waters of the Canal Zone, to so control the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, as to insure the safety or security of such United States naval vessels as may be present in his jurisdiction: *Provided*, That in territorial waters of the United States where immediate action is required, or where representatives of the Coast Guard are not present, or not present in sufficient force to exercise effective control of shipping as provided herein, the senior naval officer present in command of any naval force may control the anchorage or movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, to the extent deemed necessary to insure the safety and security of his command.

Control of shipping
in U. S. territorial
waters.

14 U. S. C. § 45.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. When the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy pursuant to section 1 of the Act of January 28, 1915 (38 Stat. 800; U. S. C., title 14, sec. 1), as amended, the powers conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by section 1, title II, of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 191), shall vest in and be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

When Coast Guard
operates as part of
Navy.
Ante, p. 585.

SEC. 3. Section 2, title II, Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 192), is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words "by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Governor of the Panama Canal".

Amendment.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the authority conferred upon the Governor of The Panama Canal by the second paragraph of section 1, title II, Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 220; U. S. C., title 50, sec. 191), notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of this Act; nor shall anything in this Act be construed as affecting the powers and authority conferred by section 8 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, June 19, 1934 (37 Stat. 569, U. S. C., title 48, sec. 1306).

Control in Canal
Zone waters.

Approved, November 15, 1941.

[CHAPTER 472]

AN ACT

To amend the Criminal Code in respect to fires on the public domain or Indian lands or on certain lands owned or leased by, or under the partial, concurrent, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

November 15, 1941
[S. 633]
[Public Law 293]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 52 of the Criminal Code (Act of March 4, 1909, sec. 52: 35 Stat. 1098, United States Code, title 18, sec. 106) is hereby amended to read as follows:

Criminal Code.
amendments.

"SEC. 52. Whoever shall willfully and without authority so to do set on fire or cause to be set on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon the public domain or upon any lands owned or leased by or under the partial, concurrent, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States which are included in a park, forest, monument, historical park, military park, battlefield site,

Setting fire to tim-
ber, etc., on desig-
nated lands.

7 U. S. C. §§ 1010-1013.

16 U. S. C. §§ 513-519, 521.

Punishment.

Failing to extinguish fires.

16 U. S. C. §§ 513-519, 521.

7 U. S. C. §§ 1010-1013.

Punishment.

parkway, recreational area, seashore, lake shore, cemetery, recreational demonstration project, wildlife refuge, grazing district, or stock driveway, or upon any land title to which was revested in the United States under the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218), or upon any land reconveyed to the United States under the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179), or upon any lands owned by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Animal Industry or administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 522, 525), or upon any lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, or title III of the said Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or under statutory authority for addition to a park or wildlife refuge or upon any Indian reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe or group of Indians under authority of the United States, or upon any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, unless an allottee sets or causes to be set any fire in the reasonable exercise of his proprietary rights in the allotment, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

SEC. 2. Section 53 of the Criminal Code, as amended (Act of June 25, 1910, sec. 6, 36 Stat. 857; United States Code, title 18, sec. 107), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 53. Whoever shall build a fire or cause a fire to be built in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon any lands owned, controlled or leased by, or under the partial, concurrent, or exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, including lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, or under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 522, 525), or under statutory authority for addition to a park or wildlife refuge, any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe or group of Indians under the authority of the United States, or any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the United States, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall neglect and omit totally to extinguish said fire or whoever shall permit or suffer said fire to burn or spread beyond his control or whoever shall leave or suffer said fire to burn unattended in such places, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months without hard labor, or both."

Approved, November 15, 1941.

[CHAPTER 473]

JOINT RESOLUTION

November 17, 1941
[H. J. Res. 237]
[Public Law 294]

To repeal sections 2, 3, and 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, and for other purposes.

Neutrality Act of 1939.

Repeal of sections 2, 3, 6.

54 Stat. 4, 7.

22 U. S. C. §§ 442, 443, 446.

Arming of American vessels.

6 F. B. 2617.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 (relating to commerce with States engaged in armed conflict), and section 3 of such Act (relating to combat areas), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 (relating to the arming of American vessels) is hereby repealed; and, during the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, the President is authorized, through such agency as he may designate, to